LEFT SIDE

BOOK SIDE

RADIO

AUDIO FREQUENCY AMPLIFIER UNITS

Construction of Two Is Described, With the Materials That Must Be Purchased.

Theoretically any number of transformer coupled stages of audio frequency amplification can be used. However, due to the amplification of static disturbances, power line induction, tube noises, etc., three stages are about the practical limit. If more than three stages are used the noises become so loud in comparison with the signal that it is difficult to hear the signal.

Since audio frequency amplifying transformers can be purchased at any radio shop and the simplest method of coupling, the construction of two audio frequency amplifier units will be described.

The first unit will be arranged to be used in conjunction with the vacuum tube receiver mounted on the eight-inch square horizontal base board, previously mentioned in this column. The second unit will be mounted on a vertical panel four inches wide and six inches high to "match up" with the six-by-eight vertical panel vacuum tube described recently in this column.

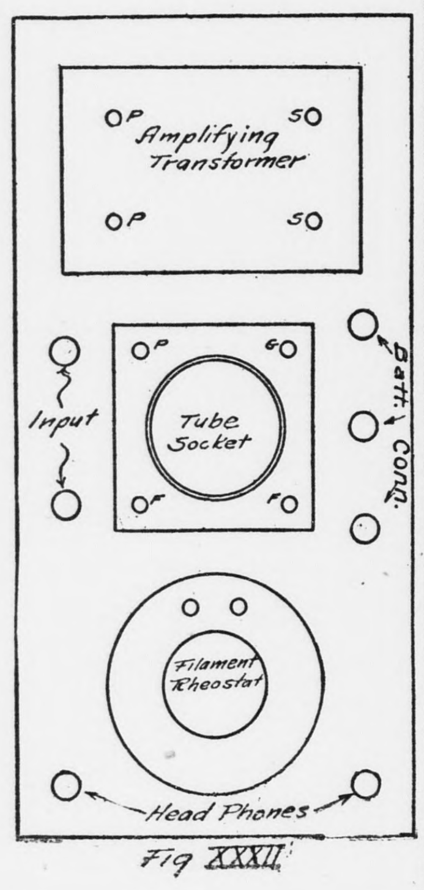


Fig XXXII

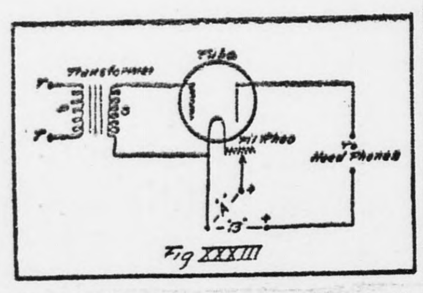


Fig XXXIII

The following standard apparatus will have to be purchased at a radio supply store in order to construct an amplifier unit to be used in conjunction with either receiver.

One amplifying transformer, cost about $5.

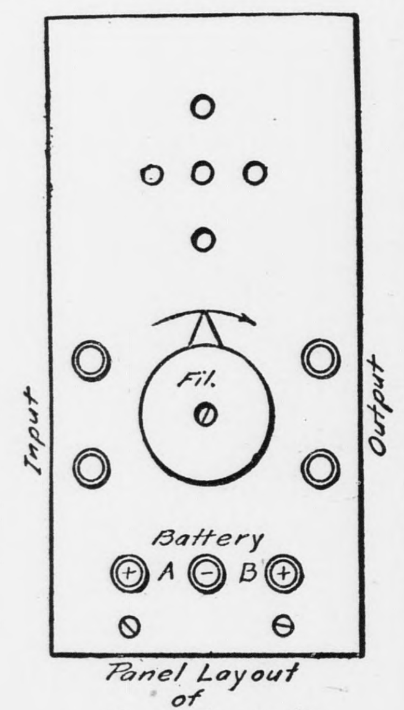
One vacuum tube (for amplifier), cost $6.50.

One vacuum tube socket, cost $1.

One filament rheostat, cost about $1.

Seven binding posts, cost about 70 cents.

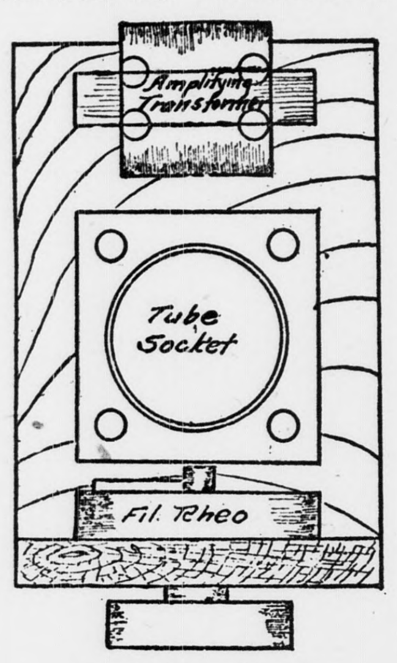
The amplifier unit to be used with the eight-inch square horizontal baseboard is mounted on a base three inches wide and six inches long. The tube filament rheostat is mounted in the front, the amplifying transformers in the back and the tube in the center.



Panel Layout of Amplifier Unit Fig. XXXIV

Fig. XXXII shows the relative position of the transformer tube socket and filament rheostat when mounted on the baseboard. A diagram of connections of the amplifier unit is shown in Fig. XXXIII. The input coming from the terminals of the receiver that were originally connected to the telephone receivers is connected to the terminals of the amplifying transformer. One side of the secondary of the amplifying transformer is connected to the grid, and the other side of the secondary to the filament and common battery lead. The filament rheostat is in series with the positive side of the filament. The plate terminal on the tube socket is connected to one side of the phone, the other side of the phone being connected to the positive side of a 45-volt "B" battery. Use a "hard" tube as an amplifier.

When using the amplifier unit for the first time, tune the receiver with the detector only. To connect the terminals T-T from the amplifier unit in place of the phones in the plate circuit of the amplifier, adjust both the filament rheostats until the signal strength is maximum.



Amplifier Unit Fig. XXXV

If it is desired to still further amplify the incoming signal two amplifier units can be constructed, the output of each unit being connected to the input of the next, and the phones being placed in the plate circuit of the last amplifier tube.

In constructing the second unit make the panel and the baseboard of the same thickness, kind of wood, and finish as used for the receiver. The panel should be four inches wide and six inches high, the baseboard three inches wide and four inches deep to "match up." Use the same kinds of binding posts and filament rheostat that were used on the receiver.

Fig. XXXIV is a plan view of the amplifier unit, and Fig. XXXV is an elevation of the front view of the panel. The diagram of connections is, of course, the same as for the previously described unit and is shown in Fig. XXXIII.

These amplifier units can be used in conjunction with any radio receiver. The same units connected electrically as shown in Fig. XXXIII can be mounted to suit the builders' own taste.

SEEKS STANDARD APPARATUS

National Radio Chamber of Commerce Is Negotiating With Federal Departments.

The National Radio Chamber of Commerce is negotiating with the various government departments, such as the bureau of standards, Department of Commerce, United States signal corps and United States Navy department, with a view to co-operating with these departments in the standardization of radio apparatus, methods of manufacture, methods of testing, etc. The National Radio Chamber of Commerce intends to work with these departments and assist them in their radio problems.

TIPS FOR FANS

A radio amateur in France has tough luck. He can't send at all and is not permitted to listen in on certain government transmitting stations.

A condemned murderer in a Boston jail is spending his remaining hours in the construction of a radio receiving set so that the inmates may enjoy programs during their hours of unemployment.

Despite all advice to the contrary, people still insist on using dry cells for the filament supply of vacuum tubes. The batteries will hold up for about five minutes and then they will slowly die down, until nothing at all can be heard.

Secretary Wallace has announced completion of plans for broadcasting weather, crop and market news by radiophone from Memphis, Tenn.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Roswell, N. M., and Milwaukee, Wis., thus giving the Department of Agriculture 41 stations throughout the United States from which agricultural news may be disseminated.

A radio aerial well grounded will take all of the joy out of lightning rod salesmanship. Run a No. 4 copper wire down from your lightning arrester, as specified by the new regulations of the underwriters' code compiled in Washington recently, and your home will be amply protected from lightning—if you have gone deep into the earth in making your ground.

BELGIUM OPENS BIG STATION

Huge Radio Power Plant Near Bruges Has 1,000-Kilowatt Generator.

The Belgian state has started a great radio station at Ruysselede, near Bruges, in the center of the Flemish, country that was the center of the four years of trench warfare. This plant is intended to communicate with the Belgian colony in central Africa as well as with North and South America. It will perhaps be the most powerful plant in the world.

The aerial is to be supported by eight towers of 275 meters' height, the Scientific American reports. The power plant will consist of one 1,000-kilowatt generator, with two high-frequency generators of corresponding power. One of these will be an arc generator weighing 8,000 kilograms; the second will be a high-frequency alternator of the Bethenod-Latour system.

The second of these will work at 2,800 turns per minute, giving a peripheral speed of 170 meters per second for the rotor. It works in a partial vacuum to reduce the resistance. Rotor and stator are to be cooled by oil circulating under pressure. The length of wave in both instances will be from 20,000 to 25,000 meters; current on the aerial, 850 amperes. Automatic transmission at a speed of 100-120 words a minute will be employed.

Radio Messages Profitable.

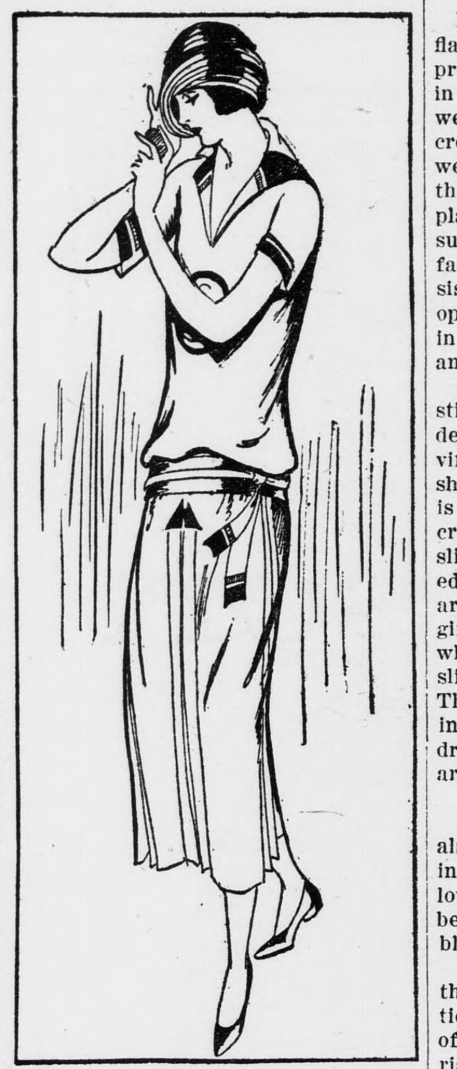
The revenue derived from private and commercial radio messages dispatched from government stations shows an increase of 2,000 per cent in 1921 over the year 1917. The earnings of these stations is estimated to be in excess of $1,000,000, and shows a profit of more than 15 per cent on the government's investment of $25,000,000.

French Equip Fishing Fleet.

Word comes from France to the effect that radio equipment ranging from 250 watts to 1,000 watts is to be installed on more than 200 French fishing schooners. In 1918 there were only 30 fishing boats thus equipped.—Scientific American.

Outing Garb Is in Prime Favor

There is no abatement in the tremendous interest shown in pastime clothes. Women of all ages are selecting them for general day-time wear practically to the exclusion of other types. Even those who have long realized the versatility of clothes of this sort never, in their most sanguine moments, dreamed that they would be adopted in such a world-wide way, declares a fashion writer in the New York Tribune.



White Serge Dress Trimmed With Red and Black Leather.

Paris is competing with London and New York in the making of the smartest and most appealing styles in outdoor clothes. When any type of dress is exploited from all sides it always means that if the models are pretty and becoming a certain number of women will wear them with little sense of fitness. That is, a so-called pastime hat may be worn with a gown to which it is entirely unsuited. This is also true of shoes.

We have cut adrift from the old standards which governed the selection of footwear. The final blow was dealt with the wholesale adoption of patent leather for low-heeled walking shoes. With the flooding of the market with many excellent ideas in dress at one time there always comes a misapplication of the best of them.

Both sweaters and dresses are made in two or more contrasting colors; that is, of silk or wool in a plain color patterned in high relief.

Among the prettiest of the sweaters are those in lavender brocaded in blue. A new model in these shades which closes down the front like the very old-fashioned coat sweater is long, coming almost to the knees, and has long sleeves which flare at the bottom. There is a high collar buttoning up about the neck. The sweater itself is lavender and around the bottom and on the sleeves and the collar are squares knitted in blue. It is bloused by means of an elastic band placed low on the inside.

White Flannel and Serge.

A great demand for any particular type of dress is a wonderful inspiration to designers and manufacturers and an incentive to do their best in that particular line. While there is the greatest diversity of color in the outing costume, here as everywhere else, a few colors become the extreme of fashion. In the plain shades brown, gray and white are favorite, while in the brighter hues there are unusual shades of cerise, purple, yellow and red. Emphasis is placed on yellow and black used in unison.

A complete reaction from black in daytime clothes is manifesting itself in the other extreme, white, for street wear, particularly white with color. And on this wave comes white flannel as well as white serge of an extremely soft and fine texture woven in part of camel's hair, which, mixed with the wool, gives a marvelous effect. The kasha serge of Rodier is of this character.

Jeanne Lanvin has been responsible largely for this movement to white serge and flannel with trimmings of embroidery in high colors, a trimming which she always has favored and in which she ever has excelled. One of her best models is in white serge embroidered in a brilliant Chinese red with little flakes of black as a relief.

Another interesting model of white serge is of simple design with slim panels on the bodice and on the skirt. This frock is embroidered in red and black in a Jugo-Slav pattern. A great many of Lanvin's embroideries are in Russian and Jugo-Slav designs. There are charming frocks of white serge done with bead embroideries in high colors after Russian motifs. Very often such frocks are in coat styles with the Russian bodice crossing.

English women long have recognized the desirability of flannel for outdoor skirts, jackets and frocks, and this season sees them adopted in a larger way than ever before. Many American women have felt that flannel was not the most practical material.

Mexican Drawn Work.

Few women realize that the Viyella flannels are absolutely unshrinkable if properly laundered and that they come in a large variety of styles and weights. It is possible to obtain the creamy white shades in six different weights. Then there are the stripes, the checks and the Scotch tartan plaids, in addition to the heavy or suiting weights in both white and fancy checks. Smart costumes consisting of a dress and cape are developed from the lighter-weight flannels in both the white and ivory shades and topped with hats of a vivid hue.

Crepe de chine and crepe marocain still are very important fabrics for the development of pastime clothes. Lanvin has made a beautiful model in two shades of crepe marocain. The blouse is of bright red, while the skirt is cream white. The bodice is made to slip on over the head and cut in pointed scallops at the bottom. The sleeves are finished in like manner. The girdle consists of a narrow strip of the white silk run through medallion slides of coral-colored composition. The skirt has a plaited front panel set in with hemstitching and Mexican drawn work—types of trimming which are very popular just now.

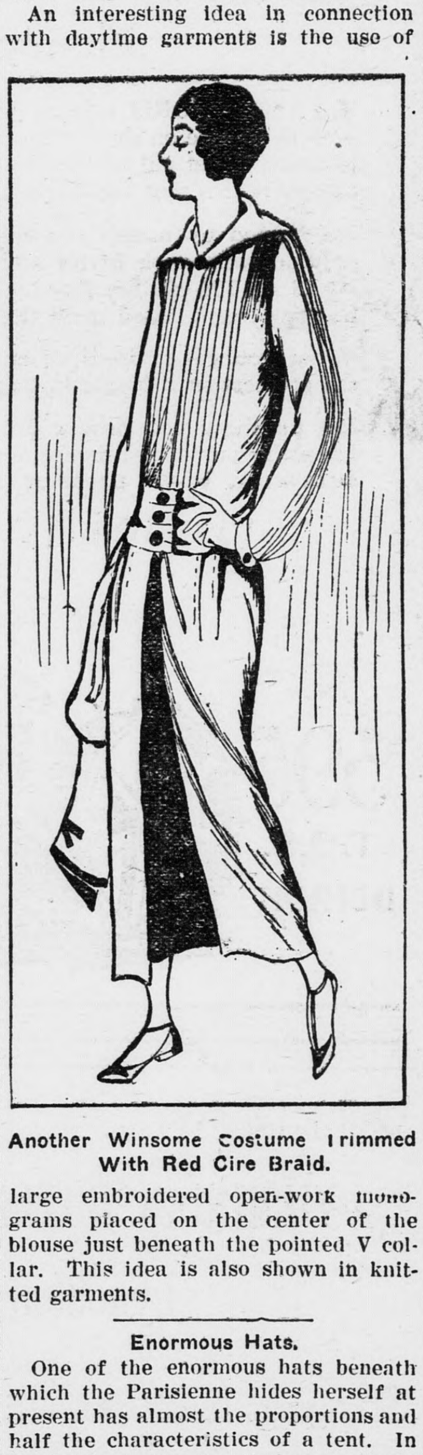
Trimmed With Red Cire Braid.

Another successful Lanvin model also is developed in crepe marocain in two colors, but in this instance yellow and white are chosen, the blouse being in citron yellow trimmed with black and the skirt in pure white.

Jean Patou has been featuring the three-piece suit in his summer collection. In one of Patou's best models of this sort white serge is the material used and the trimming is red cire braid. The lining of the jacket and the foundation skirt are of red silk; the blouse is of white crepe georgette.

Patou in many of his recent models has shown an extreme fondness for red. He apparently never misses an opportunity to use this color with good effect. It is pleasingly exploited in a jacket and dress. These two make up a costume developed in white and red serge. The loose-fitting jacket is of the red material trimmed with black and red leather, while the dress is of white serge with leather trimming.

An interesting idea in connection with daytime garments is the use of large embroidered open-work monograms placed on the center of the blouse just beneath the pointed V collar. This idea is also shown in knitted garments.



Another Winsome Costume Trimmed With Red Cire Braid.

Enormous Hats.

One of the enormous hats beneath which the Parisienne hides herself at present has almost the proportions and half the characteristics of a tent. In black, for example, it has a large, crushed crown of satin rising very high and spreading very wide. Below this spreads a huge expanse of brim, half the size of a parasol. And from the tent-like brim hang curtains of beautiful black lace, falling in front almost to the nose and in back almost to the waist.

All-White.

All-white costumes are very fashionable. Sometimes a bright-colored hat, or a scarlet lining to the cape, offers a contrasting color note.

Orange Blossoms.

A set of lingerie for a fastidious bride is made of white silk, and on each piece is a tiny bouquet of orange blossoms.

METAL BEAD GIRDLES ARE USED

Assorted Designs in Gold or Silver Effects; Jet Is Combined With Red.

Summer girdles for summer fabrics are what every one wants, and the demand of the smartly dressed public has brought the real character value of these ornaments to a point where it is better appreciated. The very nature of the many less-expensive fabrics used to fashion summer clothes necessarily calls for beaded belts and girdles a little less pretentious and formal than those that were most successful with cloth dresses and suits.

One company has made an extensive showing of metal bead girdles in colors, and from all indications they have rather filled the bill for warm season frocks. These are formed, for the most part, of rows of tiny steel beads, and the smooth surfaces of these small spheres are most attractive in dulled colors.

All-metal medallions in dull gold and silver effects are shown in an assortment of designs. Woven bead girdles are another favorite, and jet beads are most interestingly combined with brilliant reds and blues, in this collection. Alternating effects in colored beads are most decorative, and this idea of bead usage is evidenced in necklaces and bracelets as well as in girdles. Tassels and bead balls that are part of the new woven girdles resemble the drapery accessories that one connects with decorations seen in "grandfather's" house and their ornamental quality reduced to bead proportions is very novel.

Panels and Plaits.

A charming welding of panels and plaits was noted in a poiret twill frock in a fall collection recently. The bodice consisted of three wide panels posed over a gray foundation, while the skirt simulated the continuation of the panels in a box-plaited version. The bodice was embroidered.

EMPHASIS ON FIELD SELECTION OF SEED CORN IN ALL STATES

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Seed corn for next season's planting should be selected in the field from the standing stalks in September. The disappointing search for good seed corn every spring should be a sufficient reason for following this practice, strongly advocated by the United States Department of Agriculture. Any intelligent farmer can go into his own cornfield when the corn is mature and select high-grade seed if he has planted suitable types of corn and cultivated properly. If he has joined a county movement to develop certain standard varieties of corn which grow in that locality, and if he has raised these strains on his own land, he may reasonably expect a market for any surplus seed.

County Agents Report Progress.

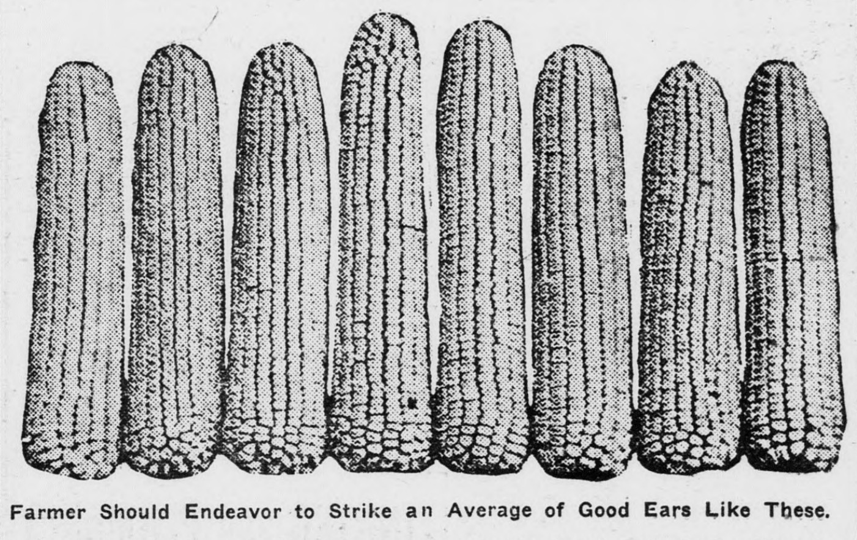
Various methods were followed last fall by the county agents of the Northern and Western states in their efforts to convince the farmers that field selection of corn was a good thing which volved. Similar tactics may well be used this season where for one reason or another the local people are not in the habit of field-selecting their seed corn.

Selecting Corn for Seed in the Field.

In Steele county, Minnesota, selection between September 10 and September 20 was urged. The week of September 24 was chosen as "good seed corn week" in Nance county, Nebraska. It seems likely that the corresponding dates this year will be the best time to go out into the field and choose the most promising ears, noting the character of the plants on which they grow and the details which indicate a vigorous and healthy condition.

The county agent for Dakota county, Minnesota, reports that a permanent and reliable source of seed corn is being developed by getting certain farmers in the county to specialize in seed corn week. They are asked to produce a dependable type of improved corn and to put in facilities for drying and storing it properly. The average farmers are also encouraged to select their own seed, but the definite work of safeguarding the seed corn supply of the county is being carried on with a few men who are really competent to produce certified seed corn and equipped to handle it. Eventually it is hoped that there will be a man in every township doing this seed corn work and, where possible, having seed corn houses in which to dry it.

In Scott county, Minnesota, last year, 4,300 acres of selected seed were planted. For their 1921 planting 32 farmers field-selected their seed corn, and all had a surplus to sell. Stearns county has 31 co-operators in seed corn work. Minnesota No. 13, Rustless White Dent, and Northwestern Dent were the varieties used. Some of this certified seed was awarded to 30 farmers with their farm bureau renewal, thus insuring a good distribution for this year. The boys and girls of the county include field selection of seed corn in their club work.



Farmer Should Endeavor to Strike an Average of Good Ears Like These.

Indiana Has School-Children's Contest.

Indiana has been especially active in emphasizing the importance of having every farmer field-select his seed corn from the standing stalks. A report of the county agent leader for Indiana states that in White county a unique proposition was placed before the children in six rural township schools. The pupil and father were to pick out the best bushel of seed corn to be found in the seed at home. This was to be planted on one side of a field, for identification. Then in the fall the pupil is to pick out 30 or 40 ears from the standing stalks for seed, and later in the winter bring the best ten ears to the local county schools where shows will be held. The best ten ears from each school will then compete with the other schools of the township and the best from the town with the rest of the county. Six hundred and thirty-nine youngsters promised to try.

The agent for Washington county, Indiana, mailed circular letters and publications on the subject to all the farmers of his county in the fall, and had demonstrations given at the schools for the younger generation. The rural teachers in this county include seed selection of corn as a project in their agricultural work.

In spite of the development of a very successful central seed corn testing association in Rush county, Indiana, for several years, it is the opinion of the county agent that the testing alone cannot be depended on for eliminating corn diseases. Soil conditions and the heredity of the seed corn are factors which affect the growth of be controlled by more careful selection of seed corn in the fall from the field.

Field Selection in Some New Places.

A great deal of interest was manifested in six field demonstrations of seed-corn selection held in Cass county, Missouri. This line of work was entirely new to many of the farmers present. Those who participated in the 260 bushels selected were further convinced of the value of early seed selection from the stalks, because of the adverse weather conditions later in the fall. The autumn was abnormally wet in this section, and the corn matured slowly; then an early freeze in November caused a low percentage of germination in seed selected haphazard in the ordinary way after gathering the corn.

In Mississippi county, Missouri, the work done in relation to the field-crops project in 1920 was mainly concentrated upon field selection of corn. This was carried out through community meetings which were held in co-operation with the county school superintendent. The advantages of the method to the individual farmer were considered paramount, and the improvement of seed corn in the county was also stressed. The demonstrations showed also how field selection would help to eliminate corn-root rot, if ears were selected from stalks that were vigorous and not ripening prematurely and on shanks that showed no evidence of decay.

Co-Operation by Written Agreement.

The county agent for Huerfano county, Colorado, visited 20 farmers last year who were among the foremost corn growers, and made written agreements with each, whereby they promised to raise their corn according to the usual method of cultivation, select seed corn in the field and store it in a dry place where the air would circulate. These fields were all visited by the county agent during the summer and an accurate estimate made of the percentage of stand each had, thus showing the men of what importance it was to plant seed corn that germinates 100 per cent.

Emphasis on field selection of seed corn has been general in all the states where corn is an important crop, and many interesting notes on the progress and reception of the work are found in the reports from Ohio, Nevada, New Mexico, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah and Washington. Many germination tests have been made, and there are frequent school contests to bring to the attention of boys and girls in club work the need for good seed corn.

Safe and Sound Plan.

A safe and sound agricultural program includes less wheat and more good live stock.

The Brood Sows.

Those who are expecting fall litters before long should pay special attention to the feeding of their brood saws.

Creep for Pigs.

Pigs ought to be supplied with a creep as soon as they will eat, which they will after the third week, and by placing cracked corn, tankage and salt in the trough they soon will find their own feed.

Fruit and Vegetable Count.

This is the time of year that the fruit and vegetable garden counts. Poor indeed is the farm that does not have a good fruit and vegetable garden to supply the table.

Wheat and Straw.

For every bushel of wheat are produced about one hundred pounds of straw.

Injury Done by Weeds.

Some weeds stock up ditches and drains, interfering with irrigation and drainage.

Value of Beet Tops.

The economic utilization of beet tops and other by-products not only yields a direct profit by feeding to stock, but greatly assists in maintaining soil fertility and also in establishing a better crop rotation.

Keeps Weeds Out of Alfalfa.

Blue grass and weeds can be kept out of alfalfa and the stand greatly improved by summer renovation. The alfalfa should be disked after each cutting.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 3

NEHEMIAH REBUILDS THE WALLS OF JERUSALEM

LESSON TEXT—Neh. 3:1-7:4.

GOLDEN TEXT—Our God will fight for us.—Neh. 4:20.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Neh. 2:9-20; I Cor. 3:9-17.

PRIMARY TOPIC—How God helped Nehemiah Build a Wall.

JUNIOR TOPIC—How a City Wall Was Rebuilt.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Praying, Watching, Working.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Success Through Leadership and Co-operation.

Having secured a leave of absence from the Persian court, and credentials from the king, Nehemiah journeyed to Jerusalem. After resting three days without disclosing his purpose to any one, he made a survey of the walls by night. Having thus obtained first-hand information he called the representatives of the Jews together and said, "Let us build the walls of Jerusalem." He then made known the hand of providence in bringing him to Jerusalem with the authority to rebuild its walls. He thus showed great wisdom in finding out for himself the real conditions and what work would be required to restore the walls. The one who is qualified to lead in a great undertaking is the one who has mastered the situation and is thus able to remove objections and show how the work can be done.

I.—Preparation for the Building (ch. 3).

The division of labor in this project shows Nehemiah's administrative ability. A wise distribution of labor makes difficult tasks easy. There was not only evident wisdom in the division of labor, but the record of the family heads entrusted with this important work would mean much to their descendants in future years. Men would do their utmost if they knew that their descendants could know in future years that they had a part in the rebuilding of the temple, just as men today do exploits in order that the record may be left to their descendants.

Note some outstanding features of this great work.

1. Stress Laid Upon Indifference (3:5) In administrative tasks it is just that unfaithfulness should be pointed out. Such action will be a warning to some and an encouragement to others by showing the integrity of the director.

2. Help Rendered by the Women (3:12). Perhaps Shallum had no sons to aid him. It is a fine thing for women to be able to take hold even in building a wall when there are no men to do it. God's word carefully notes such extraordinary acts.

3. Stress Laid Upon Earnestness of Some (3:20). If one knows that his faithfulness will be recognized he will earnestly pursue his tasks.

4. Every One Built Over Against His Own House (3:10, 23, 28). Man's chief concern is for his family. No incentive to exertion is quite so strong as that which concerns his own family.

5. Certain Guilds of Men Undertook Certain Work (ch. 3:8, 31, 32). Wise administration sometimes calls for such alignment of efforts. Men of the same class and craft will usually work better together.

II. Hindrances Encountered (4:1-6:14).

1. Scoffing of Sanballat and Tobiah (4:1-6; cf. 2:19-20). The opposers of God's servants usually begin by hurling at them shafts of ridicule. They called the Jews but a feeble folk and asserted that the tread of a prowling fox would break down their stone wall.

2. Conspiracy of a Sudden Attack (4:7-9). When the enemy saw that the work was actually succeeding they changed from ridicule to an attempt to throw the workmen into a panic and thus hinder the work. When the enemy cannot succeed by scoffing then he resorts to intimidation.

3. Conspiracy With the Jews (4:10-23). They sought by means of the Jews from the outside to discourage their brethren by showing that the task was hopeless and that at any time they were subject to a sudden and secret attack.

4. Greed and Oppression of the Rulers (5:1-13). The Jews of that day, like the profiteers in the recent World war, took advantage of the poor and oppressed them so that they mortgaged their land and sold their daughters into slavery. Nehemiah boldly rebuked them for their crimes and ordered a restoration to be made, exacting an oath of them that they would fulfil their promises.

5. Scheme to Take Nehemiah's Life (6:1-14). When Sanballat and Tobiah failed in every other way they sought by craft to get Nehemiah away that they might kill him.

III. The Wall Completed (6:15-7:4).

So energetically did they pursue their tasks that in fifty-two days the wall was completed. When the enemies heard that in spite of all their schemes the work was actually completed, they were cast down, for they perceived that the work was of God.

Interested in Every Soul.

The more you realize how deeply interested God is in every soul, the more you will be inclined to believe in the Christian religion, which tells you what He did to show this love. To believe in the love of the Trinity drives you to believe in the incarnation and the descent of the Holy Spirit. —The Bishop of London.

The Loitering Servant.

If thou hast a loitering servant, send him of thy errand just before his dinner.—Fuller.

Trust in God.

Trust in God, but keep your powder dry.—Cromwell.

Find the Rock Beneath.

The steps of faith fall on the seeming void, but find the rock beneath.—Whittier.

Empty.

Four things are grievously empty: A head without brains, a wit without judgment, a heart without honesty, and a purse without money.—Earle.

Cultivate Forbearance.

Cultivate forbearance till your heart yields a fine crop of it. Pray for a short memory to all unkindnesses.

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Good Printing
THE kind of printing that pays dividends is the kind you should have. Pale, muddy, poorly arranged printed matter is worse than none. The quality of your business is often judged by the quality of your stationery—inferior printing gives an impression of cheapness that is hard to overcome, while good printing carries with it a desirable suggestion of quality.
We produce only *Quality Printing*. Whether you want an inexpensive handbill or a letterhead in colors, if you order it from us you will be sure of getting good work. We have the equipment and the "know how" that enables us to get out really good printing—printing that impresses people with the good taste of its users. That is the only kind of printing that
Pays

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